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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

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" TEA! how I tremble at the baneful Name!
Like Lethe, fatal to the Love of Fame."

DR. YOUNG.

CAN Posterity believe that the constitutional Liberties of North America were on the Point of being given up for Tea? Is this exotick Plant necessary to Life? Or does our Health depend upon it? Just the reverse. It was ushered into Europe, A. D. 1679, by the extravagant Encomiums of Cornelius Bentekoe, a Dutch Physician. The Tyranny of Fashion spread it with amazing Rapidity, though the general State of Health has undergone a great Revolution by it; so that our Race is dwindled, and become puny, weak, and disordered, to such a Degree, that were it to prevail a Century more we should be reduced to meagre Pigmies.

Physicians soon discovered its Mischief, and wrote against it, at least all the eminent in that Profession.

The great Boerhaave strongly opposed it, as the most pernicious Custom; and all his Pupils, who have been the chief Ornaments of Physick, followed his Example.

Dr. Tissot, Professor of Physick at Berne, eminent for Patriotism, as well as Philosophy, says boldly: " The Teapots, full of warm Water, which I see " on their Tables, put me in Mind of Pandora's Box, " from whence all Sorts of Evils issue forth; with " this Difference, however, that they do not even " leave the Hopes of Relief behind them, but, on the " contrary, by inducing hypocondriack Complaints, " diffuse Melancholy and Despair."

He tells us, in a very late Publication, " that Cof- " fee and Tea are forbidden in Sweden, and that a " considerable Province in Germany has voluntarily " given up Coffee, as the English Colonies in America " have left off drinking Tea." I am sorry we have not so much good Sense, Perseverance, or Self Denial, as to deserve this Character. He alleges, it has so much increased the Diseases of a nervous and languid Nature, in the Countries where it is introduced, that we may, by attending to the Health of any City, discover whether the Inhabitants drink Tea or not; and that it would be one of the greatest Blessings to Europe to prohibit the Importation of these Leaves, which contain an acrid corrosive Gum, and a few astringent Particles, and Nothing salutary at all.

Dr. Cullen, present Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh, who has the Reputation of improving the Theory of Physick, considers both Tea and Coffee as deleterious (of a deadly or destructive Quality) and having mischievous Effects on the nervous System, though Habit abates in some Degree their Effects; that all the Virtues ascribed to them may be fairly attributed to the hot Water, which undoubtedly relieves in Cases of Rigidity; that Tea weakens the Tone of the Stomach, and therefore of the whole System, inducing Tremours and spasmodick (convulsive) Affections; that Water of the same Warmth, impregnated with some of our own Plants, is attended with none of these Harms; that, from botanical Analogy, Tea belongs to an Order of Plants of the narcotick (stupifying) Kind, viz. the Coadunatæ; that hence the Asiaticks do not use it till it is a Year old, and that its emetick Quality shows its Acrimony is not then dissipated. Hence he concludes Tea and Coffee are Sedatives, weakening the Tone of the System, and diminishing the Force of the nervous Power.

These Effects sensible People of Age and Experience must have observed, in Spite of the Prejudice of Education and Habit; and I am bold to say, I never saw a Man or Woman who from Youth was fond of and practised drinking Tea freely that was not rendered a weak, effeminate, and creeping Valetudinarian for Life.

I cannot hope that the strongest Arguments can prevail with the Slaves of this pernicious Custom to exchange it for Milk, the most easy Nourishment of Nature; but it may be expected, whatever they do themselves, they will entirely deny it to their Children, to whom it is a slow but dangerous Poison.

But if we must, through Custom, have some warm Tea, once or twice a Day, why may we not exchange this slow Poison, which not only destroys our Constitutions, but dangers our Liberty, and drains our Country of so many Thousand Pounds a Year, for Teas of our own American Plants; many of which may be found, pleasant to the Taste and very salutary, according to our various Constitutions. Even drinking warm Water, in moderate Quantity, like Tea, with Sugar and Cream, has relieved many hysterical Cases; and has cured some, even when attended by considerable Convulsions and Flatulencies, which were the Effects of Green and Bohea Teas, in delicate Constitutions. Here permit me to propose a List of several Kinds of Teas, with a Hint of their Uses; any of which would be more pleasant than Bohea, &c. provided we had used them as long.

1. Sassafras Root, sliced thin and dried, with Raspings of Lignumvite, makes a Tea exceedingly agreeable, when made weak*. It beautifies and smoothes the Complexion, prevents Pleurises, Scurvies, and Cachexies, &c.

2. Sweet Marjoram, and a little Mint, relieve the Head and Nerves, strengthen the Stomach, help all the Digestions, are good in Catarrhs and Asthmas, and also giving a good Colour to the Skin, prevent Hystericks, and Melancholy.

3. Mother of Thyme, and a little Hyssop, revive the Spirits, and make cheerful; also are good against cold Diseases, Asthmas, Coughs, and Vapours.

4. Sage and Balm Leaves (the first dry, the latter green) are gently astringent, stimulating and strengthening, excellent in Fevers, when joined with a little Lemon Juice; good for weak Stomachs, Gouts, Vertigoes, and Cachexies.

5. Rosemary and Lavender, excellent for Disorders of the Head, and Weakness of the nervous System, occasioned by India Teas, or otherwise; they resolve cold Humours, strengthen the Stomach, and rouse the Spirits.

6. A very few small Twigs of White Oak, well dried in the Sun, with two Leaves and a Half of sweet Myrtle. This so exactly counterfeits the India Teas that a good Connoisseur might be mistaken in them. They are drying and very strengthening, in all wasting Diseases and Fluxes, suitable to Women with Child, and good against Agues.

7. Clover, with a little Camomile. This Tea is pleasant, and has done Wonders in Obstructions of the Spleen, Liver, &c. See Baron Swieten, &c.

8. Twigs of black Currant Bushes greatly relieve Asthmas, and often cure them in Children, with a few Worm Purges.

9. Red Rose Bush Leaves and Cinquefoil recruit the Strength, mitigate Pain and Inflammations, and are beneficial to consumptive and feverish People, healing to Wounds, and serviceable in spitting of Blood.

10. Mistletoe and English wild Valerian. This Tea is not the most pleasant, but tolerable, and is one of the principal Antispasmodicks; has cured many of the Falling Sickness, purging by Sweat and Urine, and destroying Worms better than the narcotick Pink Root.

11. Pine Buds, and lesser Vervain, make a Tea sufficient to cure most Agues, and are very powerful Diureticks, removing Indurations of the Spleen, Liver, Reins, and Mysentery.

12. Ground Ivy, with a little Lavender Cotton, or Roman Wormwood, or Southernwood, are excellent to open Obstructions, prevent malignant and infectious Diseases, cure Agues and Coughs, and kill Worms in Children.

13. Fennel Seed, and inner Bark of Magnolia, commonly called Spice Wood; this is a powerful Remedy against Agues and hysterick Cholicks.

14. Strawberry Leaves, and Leaves of Sweet Brier, or Dog's Rose, make a Tea agreeably dulco-acid, cooling in Fevers, bilious Fluxes, Sharpness of Urine, and Indispositions of the Stomach.

15. Golden Rod and Betony. A Tea of these, drank with Honey, are highly corroborative and detersive, to cleanse Ulcers in the Lungs, and Wounds of the Breast, Palsies, &c.

16. Twigs of the liquid Amber Tree (commonly called Sweet Gum) with or without Flowers of Elder. This Tea, sweetened with Honey, is very pectoral, and a Specifick with some in Pleurisies.

17. Pepper Mint, and Yarrow. These together, or apart, are agreeable enough; the first highly beneficial in flatulent Cholicks, Hystericks, and Depression of Spirits; the latter vulnerary, and good in all Wastings, Hemorrhages, and Fluxes.

Many more might be added, but I fear I am tedious already. However, these are all so safe and innocent, that, except the 3d, 10th, and 12th, a pregnant Lady may drink them with Safety, and many with Advantage. Married Persons may add a little Ginger to any of them.

I see only one Objection that can be made, viz. that in such a Variety different Tastes or Circumstances would require different Sorts, which would take too many Pots for the Tea Table, and some Trouble; but it may be answered, Teapots are not very dear, and (Thanks to Heaven) we have no unconstitutional Tax laid on them yet. Water is plenty, Sideboards may be had; and, if Teapots fail, what Hardship is it for some to make their own Teas in Mugs or Tankards!

If the Gentlemen and Ladies of the first Rank will use their Influence and Example to abolish this pernicious Custom of drinking the Asiatick Teas, and introduce and persevere in using our own, they will have the Self-pleasing Satisfaction of having emancipated their Country from the basest Slavery and Tyranny of Custom, and erecting a Monument to Common Sense, which will merit the Praise of unborn Generations.

PHILO-ALETHEIAS.

P. S. In the low and damp Lands in Maryland and Virginia, where slow and bilious Fevers prevail, with Coughs and Catarrhs, the Author of Nature has plentifully supplied them with a hairy Moss on their Trees, which is very agreeable to the Taste, and an excellent strengthening and pectoral Remedy for their common Complaints.

* *Every Sort of Tea is rendered disagreeable by being too strong.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December 24.*

At two o'Clock this Afternoon arrived here a Gentleman, who came Express from New York, with the following interesting Advices from Boston, which was sent there by Express also.

BOSTON, *December 16.*

IT being understood that Mr. Rotch, Owner of the Ship Dartmouth, rather lingered in his Preparations to return her to London, with the East India Company's Tea on Board, there was on Monday last a Meeting of the Committee of several of the neighbouring Towns, in Boston; upon which Mr. Rotch was sent for, and inquired of whether he continued his Resolution to comply with the injunctions of the Body assembled at the Old South Meeting House on Monday and Tuesday preceding. Mr. Rotch answered, that in the Meanwhile he had taken the Advice of the best Counsel, and found that in Case he went on, of his own Motion, to send that Ship to Sea, in the Condition she was then in, it must inevitably ruin him; and therefore that he must beg them to consider what he had said at the said Meeting as the Effect of Compulsion, and unadvised, and in Consequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now assured that he must be utterly ruined in Case he did. Mr. Rotch was then asked whether he would demand a Clearance for his Ship in the Custom-house, and in Case of a Refusal enter a Protest, and then apply in like Manner for a Pass and order her to Sea; to all which he answered in the negative. The Committees having informed their respective Constituents of what had passed, a very full Meeting of the Body was again assembled at the Old South Meeting House on Tuesday Afternoon; and Mr. Rotch, being again present, was inquired of as before, and a Motion was made, and seconded, that Mr. Rotch be enjoined forthwith to repair to the Collector of the Customs and demand a Clearance for his Ship, and ten Gentlemen were appointed to accompany him, as Witnesses of the Demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the Committee to Mr. Harrison's Lodgings, and made the Demand. Mr. Harrison observed, he could not give an Answer till he consulted the Comptroller; but would, at Office Hours next Morning, give a decisive Answer. On the Return of Mr. Rotch, and the Committee, to the Body, with this Report, the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday Morning, ten o'Clock.

Having met on Thursday accordingly, they sent for Mr. Rotch, and asked him if he had been to the Collector and demanded a Clearance. He said he had, but the Collector said he could not, consistent with his Duty, give him a Clearance till all the dutiable Articles were out of his Ship. They then demanded of him whether he had protested against the Collector; he said he had not. They ordered him*, upon his

* *By the Act, any dutiable Goods on Board a Vessel, after [illegible] Days in a Harbour, become liable to the Payment of the Duties [illegible] waited till the last Day, and in a few Hours the Ship (to [illegible] then payable) was to have been delivered to the Custody of [illegible].*

Peril, to give immediate Orders to the Captain to get his Ship ready for Sea that Day, enter a Proteſt immediately againſt the Cuſtomhouſe, and then proceed directly to the Governour (who was at his Seat at Milton, ſeven Miles off) and demand a Paſs for his Ship to go by the Caſtle. They then adjourned to three o'Clock, to wait Mr. Rotch's Return; and having met according to Adjournment, there was the fulleſt Meeting ever known, it being reckoned there were 2000 Men from the Country. They waited very patiently till about five o'Clock, when they found Mr. Rotch did not return they began to be very uneaſy, called for a Diſſolution of the Meeting, and finally obtained a Vote for it; but the more moderate Part of the Meeting, fearing what would be the Conſequences, begged that they would reconſider their Vote, and wait till Mr. Rotch's Return, for this Reaſon, that they ought to do every Thing in their Power to ſend the Tea back, according to their Reſolves.

They obtained a Vote to remain together one Hour longer, and in about three Quarters of an Hour Mr. Rotch returned. His Anſwer from the Governour was, that he could not give a Paſs till the Ship was cleared by the Cuſtomhouſe; upon which the People, as with one Voice, called immediately for a Diſſolution, which having obtained, they repaired to Griffin's Wharf, where the Tea Veſſels lay, proceeded to fix Tackles, and hoiſted the Tea upon Deck, cut the Cheſts to Pieces, and threw the Tea over the Side. There were two Ships and a Brig, Captains Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, each Veſſel having 114 Cheſts of Tea on Board. They began upon the two Ships firſt, as they had Nothing on Board but the Tea; then proceeded to the Brig, which had hawled to the Wharf but the Day before, and had but a ſmall Part of her Cargo out. The Captain of the Brig begged they would not begin with his Veſſel, as the Tea was covered with Goods, belonging to different Merchants in Town. They told him the Tea they wanted, and the Tea they would have; but, if he would go into his Cabin quietly, not one Article of his Goods ſhould be hurt. They immediately proceeded to remove the Goods, and then to diſpoſe of the Tea.

It was expected that the Men of War would have interfered, as all the Captains and other Officers were ordered on Board their Ships before Night, and the Day before there were ſix Dozen of Lanthorns ſent on Board the Admiral's Ship; the King Fiſher, and ſeveral armed Schooners, were rigged and fitted for Sea, and the Gaſpee armed Brig arrived that Day from Rhode Iſland. But the People were determined. It is to be obſerved, they were extremly careful that none of the Tea ſhould be ſtolen, ſo kept a good Lookout, and detected one Man filling his Pockets, whom they treated very roughly, by tearing his Coat off his Back, and driving him up the Wharf, through Thouſands of People, who cuffed and kicked him as he paſſed.

We are poſitively informed, that the patriotick Inhabitants of Lexington, at a late Meeting, unanimouſly reſolved againſt the Uſe of Bohea Tea of all Sorts, Dutch or Engliſh Importation; and to manifeſt the Sincerity of their Reſolution, they brought together every Ounce contained in the Town, and committed it to one common Bonefire.

We are alſo informed, that Charleſtown is in Motion to follow their illuſtrious Example.

Quere. Would it not materially affect the bringing this deteſtable Herb into Diſuſe if every Town would enjoin their Selectmen to deny Licenſes to all Houſes of Entertainment who were known to afford Tea to their Gueſts?

Our Reaſon for ſuggeſting this is, the Difficulty theſe People are under to avoid diſhing out this Poiſon without ſuch a Proviſion in their Favour.

We have this Moment received Intelligence that Mr. Clarke's Brigantine, commanded by Captain Loring, is bulged at the Back of Cape Cod. The Captain had not landed his Tea there, of which he has 58 Cheſts on Board belonging to the Eaſt India Company.

December 27. The Tea Ship being juſt arrived, every Inhabitant who wiſhes to preſerve the Liberty of America is deſired to meet at the Statehouſe this Morning, preciſely at ten o'Clock, to conſider what is beſt to be done on this alarming Criſis.

CHARLESTOWN, *December* 6.

LAST Wedneſday Evening came in over the Bar, and the next Morning anchored before the Town, the Ship London, Alexander Curling Maſter, from London, with no leſs than 259 Cheſts of Tea on Board, which were ſhipped by the Eaſt India Company in London, and conſigned to Roger Smith, Eſq; and Meſſ. Leger and Greenwood, Merchants here, to be by them received and diſpoſed of in this Province, after the Payment of a Duty of 3d. Sterling a Pound, impoſed (in the Year 1767) by the very ſame Act of Parliament of Great Britain which alſo laid the ſince repealed Duties on Paper, Paints, and Glaſs, for the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, without our Conſent, and which Duty on Tea was by the Miniſtry expreſsly declared to be retained, not for the Sake of the Revenue it might produce, but merely to eſtabliſh a Precedent, to confirm the Power aſſumed by the ſame Parliament, in the declaratory Act, to paſs Laws binding upon the Colonies in all Caſes whatſoever; which, if admitted in America, will be acknowledging an equal Power to raiſe Hearth Money on, and to tax the Coloniſts for even the Light of Heaven, and render Repreſentatives of their Choice merely nominal.

Handbills being next Day ſtuck up at all the uſual and publick Places, inviting the Inhabitants without Exception, particularly the Landholders, to aſſemble in the great Hall over the Exchange, at three o'Clock on Friday Afternoon, there was a very great Meeting accordingly, when a worthy and honourable Gentleman was appointed Chairman. After ſome Time ſpent in calm Deliberation, it appeared to be the Senſe of the People that the Gentlemen in Trade ſhould be reqneſted to enter immediately into a written Agreement not to import any more Teas that would pay Duties, laid for the unconſtitutional Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue upon us, without our Conſent; which Senſe being declared by Mr. Chairman, the Form of a proper Agreement was called for, approved of, and ſigned, by ſeveral of the Gentlemen preſent, and runs in the following expreſs Words: "We the under written do hereby agree not to "import, either directly or indirectly, any Teas that "will pay the preſent Duty, laid by an Act of the "Britiſh Parliament for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Re"venue in America." It was next propoſed, and agreed to, that the Gentlemen to whom the Eaſt India Company's Tea had been conſigned ſhould be deſired to attend, and that Mr. Chairman ſhould acquaint them that the receiving the ſaid Tea, ſubject to a Duty which they apprehend to be unconſtitutionally laid, would be exceedingly diſagreeable to their Fellow Citizens, and the Body of Inhabitants of this Province, and that therefore it was requeſted they would not accept the ſaid Commiſſion, but return the Tea to the Proprietors thereof, in the ſame Bottom that brought it.

Mr. Smith, and Meſſ. Leger and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in Charge, thoſe Gentlemen ſeverally ſhowed the Regard they had for their Country by declining to receive the Tea, as the People had requeſted; and Mr. Smith added, to his laſting Honour, that he had determined, ſome Weeks before it arrived, not to have any Concern in a Buſineſs which his Countrymen conceived to have ſo fatal a Tendency. This was followed by repeated Thanks, and loud Shouts of Applauſe.

Captain Curling apprehending himſelf involved in ſome Difficulties by this Determination, then deſired to be informed how he ſhould extricate himſelf from them. He was anſwered, "by keeping all the Tea "on Board his Veſſel, and returning with it to "England."

The eſtabliſhing of Tea Warehouſes in America, by the India Company, it is ſaid, is intended to pave the Way for introducing large Factories for other Goods at all the principal Ports, and then to bring in an Honourable Board of Exciſe.

BOSTON, *December* 15.

THE following is a Copy of the Reſolves of the Town of Marblehead, encloſed in a very reſpectful Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for that Town to the Committee for the Town of Boſton.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Marblehead, qualified to vote in Town Affairs according to Law, duly warned and legally convened, the 7th Day of December 1773, purſuant to Adjournment, Deacon Stephen Philips being Moderator, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly paſſed:

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Town, 1ſt, that Americans have a Right to be as free as any Inhabitants of the Earth, and to enjoy at all Times an uninterrupted Poſſeſſion of their Property.

2 That a Tax on Americans without their Conſent is a Meaſure deſtructive of their Freedom, reflecting the higheſt Diſhonour on their Reſolutions to ſupport it, tending to impoveriſh all who ſubmit to it, and enabling to dragoon and enſlave all who receive it.

3. That the late Meaſures of the Eaſt India Company, in ſending their Tea to the Colonies, their Tea being loaded with a Duty for raiſing a Revenue in America, are, to all Intents and Purpoſes, ſo many Attempts in them, and all employed by them, to tax Americans; and ſaid Company, as well as their Factors, for theſe daring Attacks upon the Liberties of America, ſo long and reſolutely ſupported by the Colonies, are entitled to the higheſt Contempt, and ſevereſt Marks of Reſentment from every American.

4. Therefore, reſolved, that the Proceedings of the brave Citizens of Boſton, and Inhabitants of other Towns in the Province, for oppoſing the landing this Tea, are rational, generous, and juſt; that they are highly honoured and reſpected, by this Town, for their noble Firmneſs in Support of American Liberty; and that we are ready, with our Lives and Intereſts, to aſſiſt them in oppoſing theſe and all other Meaſures tending to enſlave our Country.

5. That Tea from Great Britain ſubject to a Duty, whether ſhipped by the Eaſt India Company or imported by Perſons here, ſhall not be landed in this Town while we have the Means of oppoſing it; and that, on every Attempt of this Kind, immediate Notice ſhall be given to our Brethren in the Province.

6. And whereas the Tea Conſignees at Boſton, who perſiſt in refuſing to reſhip the Tea lately conſigned them by the Eaſt India Company, have openly trifled with the Forbearance of that reſpectable Community, and thereby diſcovered themſelves void of Decency, Virtue, or Honour, therefore reſolved, that it is the Deſire of this Town to be free from the Company of ſuch unworthy Miſcreants, and it is our Determination to treat them, wherever to be found, with the Contempt which they merit; as well as to carry into Execution this Reſolution againſt all ſuch as may be any Ways concerned in landing Tea from Great Britain, thus rendered baneful by its Duty.

Voted, that the Committee of Correſpondence of this Town be deſired to obtain from the Town Clerk's Office an atteſted Copy of this Day's Reſolves, and forward the ſame to the Committee of Correſpondence at Boſton.

NEW YORK, *December* 20.

ON Thurſday the following Advertiſement was handed about the City: "The Members of the Aſſociation of the Sons of Liberty are requeſted to meet at the City Hall, at one o'Clock to-morrow (being Friday) on Buſineſs of the utmoſt Importance, and every other Friend to the Liberties and Trade of America is hereby moſt cordially invited to meet at the ſame Time and Place.

The Committee of the Aſſociation."

In Purſuance of this Advertiſement, although the Weather was bad, at one o'Clock a very numerous and reſpectable Number of the Citizens met at the City Hall, when Mr. John Lamb, a Member of the Aſſociation, addreſſed the Meeting, and informed them that he was deſired, by a Number of his Fellow Citizens, to communicate to them that there were ſeveral Letters received from the Committee of Correſpondence of the Town of Boſton, and a Letter from Philadelphia, relative to the Importation of the Eaſt India Company's Tea, which it was deſired might be communicated. The Letters were accordingly read; and a Committee of fifteen Gentlemen was choſen to anſwer thoſe Letters, and to correſpond with our Siſter Colonies on the Subject of the dutied Tea. The Aſſociation of the Sons of Liberty was then read, and is as follows:

The ASSOCIATION of the SONS of LIBERTY of New York.

IT is eſſential to the Freedom and Security of a free People that no Taxes be impoſed upon them but by their own Conſent, or their Repreſentatives; for "what Property have they in that which another may, by Right, take when he pleaſes to himſelf?" The former is the undoubted Birthright of Engliſhmen, to ſecure which they expended Millions, and ſacrificed the Lives of Thouſands; and yet, to the Aſtoniſhment of all the World, and the Grief of America, the Commons of Great Britain, after the Repeal of the memorable and deteſtable Stamp Act, re-aſſumed the Power of impoſing Taxes on the American Colonies, and inſiſting on it as a neceſſary Badge of parliamentary Supremacy, paſſed a Bill in the 7th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, impoſing Duties on all Glaſs, Painters Colours, Paper, and Teas, that ſhould, after the 20th of November 1767, be "imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America." This Bill, after the Concurrence of the Lords, obtained the Royal Aſſent; and thus they, who from Time immemorial have exerciſed the Right of giving to or withholding from the Crown their Aids and Subſidies, according to their own free Will and Pleaſure, ſignified by their Repreſentatives in Parliament, do by the Act n Queſtion deny us, their Brethren in America, the Enjoyment of the ſame Right. As this Denial, and the Execution of that Act, involves our Slavery, and would ſap the Foundation of our Freedom, whereby we ſhould become Slaves to our Brethren and Fellow Subjects (born to no greater Stock of Freedom than the Americans) the Merchants and Inhabitants of this City, in Conjunction with the Merchants and Inhabitants of the ancient American Colonies, entered into an Agreement to decline a Part of their Commerce with Great Britain until the above mentioned Act ſhould be totally repealed. This Agreement operated ſo powerfully to the Diſadvantage of the Manufacturers of England that many of them were unemployed. To appeaſe their Clamours, and to provide the Subſiſtence for them which the Non-Importation had deprived them of, the Parliament, in 1770, repealed ſo much of the Revenue Act as impoſed a Duty on Glaſs, Painters Colours, and Paper, and left the Duty on Tea as a Teſt of the parliamentary Right to tax us.

The Merchants of the Cities of New York and Philadelphia having ſtrictly adhered to the Agreement, ſo far as it related to the Importation of Articles ſubject to an American Duty, have convinced the Miniſtry that ſome other Meaſure muſt be adopted to execute parliamentary Supremacy over this Country, and to remove the Diſtreſs brought on the Eaſt India Company by the ill Policy of that Act. Accordingly, to increaſe the Temptation to the Shippers of Tea from England, an Act of Parliament paſſed the laſt Seſſion which gives the whole Duty on Tea that the Company were ſubject to pay upon the Importation of it into England to the Purchaſers and Exporters; and when the Company have ten Million Pounds of Tea in their Warehouſes, excluſive of the Quantity they may want to ſhip, they are allowed to export Tea, diſcharged from the Payment of that Duty with which they were before chargeable. In Hopes

of Aid in the Execution of this Project, by the Influence of the Owners of the American Ships, Application was made by the Company to the Captains of those Ships to take the Tea on Freight, but they virtuously rejected it. Still determined on the Scheme, they have chartered Ships to bring over the Tea to this Country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important Trial of our Virtue. If they succeed in the Sale of that Tea, we shall have no Property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American Liberty. Therefore, to prevent a Calamity which of all others is the most to be dreaded, Slavery, and its terrible Concomitants, we the Subscribers, being influenced from a Regard to Liberty, and disposed to use all lawful Endeavours in our Power to defeat the pernicious Project, and to transmit to our Posterity those Blessings of Freedom which our Ancestors have handed down to us, and to contribute to the Support of the common Liberties of America, which are in Danger of being subverted, do, for those important Purposes, agree to associate together, under the Name and Style of the Sons of Liberty of New York, and engage our Honour, to and with each other, faithfully to observe and perform the following Resolutions:

Resolved, that whoever shall aid or abet, or in any Manner assist, in the Introduction of Tea from any Place whatsoever into this Colony, while it is subjected by a British Act of Parliament to the Payment of a Duty, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Liberties of America.

Resolved, that whoever shall be aiding or assisting in the landing or carting of such Tea from any Ship or Vessel, or shall hire any House, Storehouse, or Cellar, or any Place whatsoever, to deposit the Tea subject to a Duty as aforesaid, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Liberties of America.

Resolved, that whoever shall sell or buy, or in any Manner contribute to the Sale or Purchase of Tea subject to a Duty as aforesaid, or shall aid or abet in transporting such Tea, by Land or Water, from this City, until the 7th of George III. Chapter 46th (commonly called the Revenue Act) shall be totally and clearly repealed, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Liberties of America.

Resolved, that whether the Duties on Tea, imposed by this Act, be paid in Great Britain or in America, our Liberties are equally affected.

Resolved, that whoever shall transgress any of these Resolutions, we will not deal with, employ, or have any Connexion with him.

Mr. Lamb then put the Question, whether they agreed to these Resolutions, and it passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

The Mayor and Recorder came into the Meeting and informed them that they had a Message from Government to deliver to the People, and to take their Sense upon it; whereupon it was agreed that the Mayor should deliver the Message, which he accordingly did in the Words following: "Gentlemen, I have a Message from Government to deliver to you. The Governour declares that the Tea will be put into the Fort at Noon Day, and engages his Honour that it shall continue there till the Council shall advise it to be delivered out, or till the King's Order or the Proprietor's Order is known, and then the Tea will be delivered out at Noon Day. Gentlemen, is this satisfactory to you?" This was answered with a general No! No! No!

Mr. Lamb then read to the People the Act of Parliament, that imposes the Duty on Tea imported into America; and after making some pertinent Remarks on the Commons of Great Britain giving and granting the Property of the Americans, and that the Duty was due on the landing of the Tea, put the following Question: "Is it then your Opinion, Gentlemen, that the Tea should be landed under this Circumstance?" This was carried so generally in the negative that there was no Call for a Division.

Whereas this Body is informed, from unquestionable Authority, and the Letters that have now been read, that the patriotick Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, and the Town of Boston, have determined that no Tea subject to a Duty by a British Act of Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, should be landed in either of those Places, resolved, *nem. con.* that this Body highly approve of that spirited and patriotick Conduct of our Brethren, of the City of Philadelphia and the Town of Boston, in Support of the common Liberties of America.

The Question was then put whether this Meeting should be adjourned till the Arrival of the Tea Ship, or be dissolved; and it was carried that the Meeting should be adjourned, till the Arrival of the Tea Ship.

Voted, that these Proceedings should be published, and transmitted by the Committee to the other Colonies.

The following is an authentick and circumstantial Account of the Victory gained by the Russians over the Turks, on the other Side of the Danube, on the 14th ult. near Hirsowa.

SERASKIER Niman Bassa, whose Troops were defeated by the late General Weisman at Bodziack, had, after that Battle, reinforced his Corps, by taking most of the Men from the Garrison of Silistria, so that he had under his Command 10,000 well disciplined Foot, several Regiments of Horse, with a sufficient Train of Artillery. He no sooner discovered General Unghar to have passed the Danube, and encamped near Hirsowa, but he marched to attack him. To facilitate these Operations, he ordered the Bassa Digafer, who encamped near Karsow with 8000 Men, to march and attack the Castle of Hirsowa; and, while the Russians were putting themselves in a State of Defence, it was so planned that Digafer Bassa should fall upon them, and, after fighting some Time, they were to make a sham Retreat, and so enclose the Russians between two fires. After the Attack, the Russian General saw through this Design, which was chiefly managed by Frenchmen, and he therefore prepared to meet them in a proper Manner. He kept his Troops in a firm Posture, and gave Notice of his Apprehensions to General Suwarow, who with some Troops was on an Island in the Danube, very nigh to him, and who was ready to assist, when called for, in less than two Hours Time. Bassa Niman thought it was then high Time to attack the Russians, as judging they had a favourable Opportunity to put their Plan in Execution, as they were busy in defending the Garrison. For this Purpose Bassa Arnaut was sent by Bassa Niman to attack the fore-Posts of General Unghar, and so put the Russians into Confusion; but this Scheme of the Turks was entirely frustrated by the great Skill in warlike Affairs of which General Unghar is possessed, for when he saw them coming to attack him he ordered three Regiments to make a sham Defence against the Bassa, to keep him busy till he could have Succours from General Suwarow. This was happily effected, and before Niman arrived with his whole Force General Suwarow arrived, and most valiantly attacked the Army of Niman from behind, and General Unghar in the Front. The Enemy thus were caught in their own Net, being between two Fires, and, after a brisk Onset on both Sides, the Turks were put into the greatest Confusion, and in less than an Hour upwards of 2000 Turks were slain, and 500 wounded. The Enemy, finding themselves so badly situated, betook themselves to Flight, with the greatest Precipitation. The Russians took 300 Prisoners, among whom were three Bassas, they likewise made themselves Masters of all their Ammunition, Equipage, and Artillery, and they were not returned from pursuing them when the Courier came away, so that a more particular and circumstantial Account of this Victory is daily expected.

"This Courier adds, that General Romanzow, as soon as he was acquainted with this Victory, despatched General Potemkin with 20,000 Men to pass the Danube, and to join the Generals on the other Side of the River; and it is expected that General Romanzow himself will pass the Danube, and make another Attempt upon Silistria.

"The Reports of the Peace being concluded are quite subsided, and it seems that an entire Stop in these Proceedings has taken Place, occasioned by an Event most advantageous to the Russians; which is, that all the Asiatick Troops in the Turkish grand Army received immediate Orders to turn back and go home, by which the Turkish grand Army is rendered defenceless, and hardly able to withstand the Russians, so that we expect very soon to hear more from that Quarter."

VIENNA, *October* 16. A Courier has just arrived here from Moldavia, since which a Report prevails that the main Body of the Russian grand Army, under the immediate Command of Count Marshal Romanzow, has repassed the Danube, and is on the full March for Silistria, in Bulgaria; which City is now invested by a Body of Russian Troops under the Command of General Unghar, which passed the River at Ismael.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 17. By Letters from Aleppo, we are informed that the Plague had carried off 250,000 of the Inhabitants of Bagdat, and 140,000 at Bassora.

SMYRNA, *September* 3. The 16th of last Month the Russian Fleet arrived before Bodroun, and bombarded that Town and the Castle, Half of which is destroyed; they also burnt a new Man of War and a Galley in the Port, which was ready to put to Sea. This Expedition cost the Greeks very dear, for they were almost all massacred by the Turks before the Departure of the Russian Ships.

The Master of a French Merchantman, arrived here the 23d of August last from Alexandria, after having been visited by the Russian Fleet, he deposed in the French Chancery the following Report: "Admiral Spiritow has charged me to present his Compliments to the French Consul, and to tell him that his Excellency intended to come here to pay him a Visit in a very little Time." This News occasions the greatest Uneasiness among the Christians in this Port, who are afraid of meeting with a Fate similar to that of the Greeks of Bodroun.

LONDON, *October* 28.

IT is reported that the Prussian Ambassadour has lately notified, in Form, to our Court, his Master's Claim to the Sovereignty of all the Ports on the Vistula, and of his taking them entirely under his Direction.

A private Letter from the Hague says, that the general Opinion there is that there will be a War throughout Europe before the Month of April 1774.

The King of Prussia, it is said, hath demanded of the Jews throughout his Dominions a free Gift of six Millions of Florins, about 500,000l. Sterling.

The Isabella, Pennock, from Liverpool to Havre de Grace, and the Wilmington, Paterson, from Cape Fear to Glasgow, are put into Bangor in great Distress; the former having sprung a Leak in the Channel, and the latter having struck on a Rock before she got into the Bay, lost her Anchors and Cables, but, as far as it is known, the Cargo had sustained no Damage.

We are informed, from undoubted Authority, that a very eminent Wholesale Dealer in the City of London, of the Name and Family of the late Duke of Kingston, claims, as being next in Succession, the Titles, Honours, &c. of that noble Family; though the Estate, so necessary to support the Splendour of Nobility, goes to the Sister of the deceased Duke and Heirs.

Extract of a Letter from Leeds, *October* 26.

"On Tuesday last was committed to our Prison, and on Saturday was sent under a strong Guard to York Castle, Jacob Johnson, a private Soldier in the 31st Regiment of Foot, now quartered in this Town, charged, on his own Confession, with the barbarous Murder of his Comrade, with a Cutlass, in a small Sloop on the high Seas, near St. Augustine, in Florida, about two Years ago; which Fact, he said, his Conscience would not suffer him to conceal any longer, nor could he have a single Moment's Peace of Mind, either sleeping or awake, till he had made the above Confession, and delivered himself up to Justice, that he might suffer for it, as the Law shall direct."

The Affair of the Jesuits, many think, is finally ended; but some say it is but beginning yet, as it appears this very Circumstance will be the Cause of reducing the Holy See, and giving the last Blow to Popery. It is universally known that the higher Ranks of People in Europe have been wearied with an Ecclesiastical State, and the Princes have long wished for an Opportunity of effecting another Reformation in the Romish Church; but as the Jesuits had great Influence over the Minds of the People, and especially those of the lower Class, any Attempt of this Kind has been frustrated by their Means, but since the Pope's last Bull, abolishing the Order of Jesuits, the unthinking Part of the People, who have hitherto been the chief Support of the Holy See, are turned its greatest Enemies. Even in the Ecclesiastical State itself the People publickly cry out in the Streets, "The Pope is turned out the Antichrist!" A Cardinal scarcely ventures to appear in the Streets of Rome, for Fear of being killed; and as the Parts and Learning of the Jesuits are known to be superiour to all the Ecclesiastical Orders, there is no Doubt but this will soon begin a Work of Reformation in the Church, and open the Eyes of the Ignorant, to show them how they have been kept in the utmost Darkness. Should this prove true, it will be the Cause of propagating the pure Doctrine of the Gospel throughout all Europe.

We are informed from Dunbar, in Scotland, that a few Days ago, in levelling a Piece of Ground, for the Purpose of making a new Street there, the Workmen dug up 290 Silver Coins, mostly of Queen Elizabeth. These Pieces are supposed to have been buried by some of Oliver Cromwell's Soldiers, before the Battle of Dunbar, fought with the Scots, commanded by General Leslie, on the 3d of September 1650.

Wednesday's Mail brings a Confirmation of the Victory gained by the Russians over the Turks at Hirsowa.

October 30. A Correspondent says: "When the House of Brandenburg is a maritime Power, commercial Settlements will be made from the Vistula to the Ganges."

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, *October* 19.

"It is expected every Hour that the People of this City will rise in a general Body to free themselves from the Oppressions which now lie heavy on them. The various Accounts, which have been circulated over Europe, do not give a Recital of Half the Cruelties and arbitrary Proceedings of the Prussians; especially in the late Monopoly of Corn, which is severely felt by all Ranks of People, as none of the Factors will bring their Corn down the River, for Fear of having it seized by the Officers."

Ten Commissions of Bankupcy passed the Great Seal yesterday Morning.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 13.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "That he hopes the Virginians, celebrated for their Patriotism, will immediately follow the illustrious Example of the People to the Northward, and totally decline "the Use of all *East India Tea*, which is pregnant with Mischief to the "Health and Liberties of the People of America."

Captain Lee, from Glasgow, on the 18th ult. in Latitude 25, Longitude 58, spoke the Black Prince, Robert Allan Master, from Norfolk, bound for the West Indies, eighteen Days out, all well.

Marriages.] Mr. HENRY TAZEWELL, of Brunswick County, to Miss DOLLY WALLER, third Daughter to Benjamin Waller, Esq; of this City.

Entered in the Upper District of JAMES RIVER.

January 8. Schooner John, Arthur Sinclair, from Nevis, in Ballast.
13. Brigantine Christie, Andrew Lee, from Glasgow, in Ballast.

☞ *Mr.* HENLEY'S *Address to the Reverend Mr.* BRACKEN *come too late for this Week's Paper, but will have a Place in the next, as likewise the Piece signed* L. H. *from* Cosmopoli.

Advertisements.

Notice for the MERCHANTS.

THE Merchants from *Norfolk, Nansemond*, and the lower Parts of the Country, hereby give Notice that they will meet precisely on the first Day of *February* in *Williamsburg*, in Order to transact their mercantile Affairs, and will continue there three or four Days, waiting the Appearance of their Acquaintance from above.

LOST on the Road between *Harwood's* Mill and *Williamsburg*, a Chair Box containing sundry Wearing Apparel and SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS. Whoever delivers them to the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, shall receive 40s. for their Trouble.
JOHN M. GALT.

THE Copartnery of *Kerr* and *Wodrow*, dissolves the 15th of this Instant, *January*. Those indebted to the said Copartnery, for Dealings with the Subscriber, at *Martin's* Warehouse, are requested to come and settle their Accounts, and either pay off or give Bond for their Balances. Those who have any Demands against the said Copartnery are desired to make them known, that they may be settled.

I have opened Store at Mr. *John Camp's*, where Colonel *John Camp*, deceased, formerly lived, and have for Sale a complete Assortment of *European* and *West India* Goods, on the most reasonable Terms.
(2‖) ANDREW WODROW.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of Mr. *Wade Netherland*, late of *Cumberland*, deceased, are requested to send them, properly proved, as soon as possible, that Provision may be made for Payment; and all those indebted to the Estate are desired to make immediate Payment.
(2‖) ANNE NETHERLAND.

PETERSBURG, *January* 4, 1774.

THE Subscriber having removed to *Petersburg*, begs all those indebted to him for Dealings at the Store lately kept by him at *Osborne's* Warehouses, and whose Accounts are still open, to come immediately and close them by Bond, if not by Payment. The Necessity he is under of fulfilling his own Engagements will oblige him to bring Suits against all who disregard this Advertisement.
JOHN FISHER.

NORFOLK, *January* 11, 1774.

ON *Saturday* the 23d Instant will be sold by publick Auction, at this Place, the Brig BETSEY, a fine strong Vessel, well found, Burthen about 100 Tuns; also a NEW SLOOP, just launched, that will carry about 2000 Bushels. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *July*, the Purchaser giving Bond and Security to
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

LOUISA, *January* 1, 1774.

WHEREAS a Person who goes by the Name of *James Foster*, and says he is blind, was some Time ago conducted to my House, near the Courthouse, purposing to go with me into *Brunswick* County, to buy an Estate there, but took the Liberty, at *Burgess's* Ordinary (by some *furatious* Help) to go off with a bay Mare of mine, about eight Years old, four Feet five Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock T T, with Saddle, Bridle, and Bags, in which were some of my Clothes, I do hereby offer a Reward of 50s. to any Person who secures the said Villain *Lumen ademptum*, upon Notice being given to me. *N. B.* He had on a blue Coat and Breeches, with a gray Waistcoat. (‖) THOMAS FREEMAN.

NORFOLK, *January* 6, 1774.

THE Subscribers have received, by the last Ships from *Britain*, some Bales of GERMAN OSNABRUGS, BROWN ROLLS, RUSSIA DRILL, and SHEETING; which they will sell at a low Advance, in the Wholesale Way, for short Credit.
AITCHISON & PARKER.

KING and QUEEN, *January* 6, 1774.

I HAVE for SALE, an OFFICER'S CLAIM to Three Thousand Acres of Land.
(2) MATTHEW ANDERSON, Junior.

WARWICK, *January* 4, 1774.

THE Subscriber has for SALE two exceeding good Negro BLACKSMITHS. One Half of the Money will be required at the ensuing *April* General Court, and the Remainder in *October*.
PATRICK HUNTER.

JUST arrived in the *Ambuscade*, Captain *John Munns*, in *York* River, from *London*, about seventy indented SERVANTS, mostly Tradesmen. The Sale will commence at *Newcastle*, on *Friday* the 21st Instant *(January)* and continue until all are sold. (2) JOHN SYME.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Charles Pattison, *of* Buckingham, *to Messr.* George Kippen *and Company, will be* SOLD *to the highest Bidder, on* Friday *the 28th of this Instant* (January) *at the Plantation whereon the said* Pattison *lives,*

THE following LANDS, and nine NEGROES, consisting of Men Women, and Children. A Tract lying in *Buckingham*, near *Slate* River Mountain, containing about 500 Acres, on which are good Improvements, and is that on which Mr. *Pattison* lives. Another Tract containing 500 Acres lying in *Amherst*, near *Berry's* Mountain, uncultivated. Six Months Credit will be given for one Half, and twelve Months for the other Half of the Land; for the Slaves, Half payable in *April*, the other in *October*.
(2) WILLIAM MITCHELL.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to a Decree of* Henrico *Court, on* Monday *the 7th of* February, *at the Courthouse,*

EIGHT likely *Virginia* born SLAVES. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to bear Interest from the Date, if not punctually paid when due, to
(2) CHARLES LEWIS.

KING WILLIAM, *January* 8, 1774.

RUN away, in *July* last, MATT, a tall slim Negro Man, by Trade a Carpenter, and about forty Years old; he walks badly, having been Frost-bit in Prison some Years ago, by which he lost one of his great Toes, and the Print of the Irons he then had on may be seen plainly on his Legs. Whoever delivers him to me shall receive 3l. if taken within twenty Miles of my House, and 5l. if at a greater Distance.
(1) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

POETS CORNER.

A SOLILOQUY *on* MAN.

HOW swift those Moments bring to End
The Days in which our Time we spend!
How soon the Glass runs out the Sand!
Oh! then Man's Days are at a Stand.
Aurora mounts, the Sun draws near,
Morning is gone, Noon does appear;
And when Noon's past the Sun goes down,
And stoppeth not at Smile or Frown,
But makes his Course without Delay:
Thus Time's expended every Day,
From first to last of every Year;
Thus 'tis frail Man ends his Career,
And meeteth Death, perhaps too late,
For to bewail his wretched Fate;
But Death's a Debt he must discharge,
Before his Bliss he can enlarge.
E'en Scepter'd Kings cannot refuse
To pay Death's Tribute, when they're chose:
Crown'd Heads, with Peasants, can't outvie,
Nor yet can they their Doom deny,
For down to Earth at last must die.

BURRY County (CABIN POINT) *December* 27, 1773.

THIS is to inform the Publick, and those Gentlemen in particular who were so kind to assist me in my Plan for erecting my PULLING MILL, that it is now complete, and at Work. All Persons that are disposed to encourage this laudable Undertaking shall be obliged to for their Favours. I advise the Publick, that I have two Looms at Work that weave five Quarter Yard wide Cloth, as it is much to the Manufacturers Advantage to have their Cloth, wove of that Width. My Price for Weaving is 1 s. a Yard, Filling, Dying, Dressing, &c. 9 d. more, for common Cloth, but dearer for live Colours. Those Persons that dye their Cloth in Grain have it done much cheaper; as mixed Cloths require Nothing more than Filling and Dressing, which are done at a moderate Price. Some Time ago a Person of the Name of *Wilkie* wrote a small Pamphlet, which any Persons that are disposed to have their Cloth made would do well to, attend to; but as it may not be in the Power of every One to get them who may be desirous to have Cloth made, I shall endeavour in these, that it is very necessary to have the Wool sorted, taking the fine from the coarse, young Sheeps Wool from old. After this is performed, let it be well washed and greased, then carded with a Pair of Cards into large Rolls or Batts. These Batts are to lie broke all asunder by Hand, and laid in a Heap. You may break them as often as you please; the more your Wool is mixed the even'er and prettier the Cloth will be when milled. After this Operation, it is in Order to be carded into Rolls for Spinning, which is to be a moderate Twist for the Warp, not too hard. The Filling is to be spun as slack as you well can spin it, so that it bear winding it is sufficient. Those who choose to weave themselves should slay it thin, and not weave it too close. The opener the Cloth is the more beautiful it will be when fulled. All Persons that send their Yarn to me may depend on the utmost Punctuality, and that their Instructions shall be duly observed.

I am the Publick's most obedient Humble Servant,
WILLIAM SIMMONS.

N. B. It is to be observed, that I work for ready Money only; and that any Person who wants to be supplied with Wool may have it of me.

CHARLES CITY, *January* 3, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named SHARPER, about five Feet seven Inches high, pitted with the Smallpox, one of his fore Teeth is much decayed, and he has a down Look. As he can write he may have forged himself a Pass, and I imagine will endeavour to get to *Philadelphia*. Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, so that I get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward. JOHN EDLOE.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from employing him, or carrying him out of the Colony.

ANY Person that understands the Business of a DRAWER (if well recommended) will meet with good Encouragement by applying to me, in Richmond Town. JAMES GUNN.

We have lately imported from London, *in the* Royal Exchange, *Captain* Woodford, *and the* Hope, *Captain* Holmes, *a fresh Assortment of* DRUGS *and* MEDICINES, *which will be sold at the same low Prices as usual, at our Shop in* Petersburg.

LIKEWISE *Keyser's* Pills, *Norris's* Antimonial Drops, Doctor *Radcliffe's* purging Elixir, *Squire's* and *Daffey's* Elixirs, *Walker's* Jesuits Drops, *Anderson's* ditto, *James's* Fever Powders, *Turlington's* Balsam of Life, *Bateman's* Rock Oil, *Anderson's* and *Lockyer's* Pills, *Greenough's* Tincture for the Gums and Teeth, *Freeman's* and *Godfrey's* Cordials, Essence of Wood Rock, Tincture of Golden Rod, *Beaume de Vie*, *Hooper's* Pills, Ointment for the Itch, *Eau de Luce*, Hungary Honey, Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters, smelling Bottles, Nourishers, Cephalick Snuff, *Bardana's* ditto, No. 9, Teeth and Flesh Brushes, Ladies Sticking Plaister, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Inoculas, Hartshorn Shavings, Sago, Salop, Vermicelli, *French* and Pearl Barley, Antimony, Brimstone, Sealing-wax, Rotten Stone, Spirit of Turpentine, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, &c. also, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, pickled Walnuts, *East India* Mangoes, &c. &c. JAMES M'CARTY.

N. B. An APPRENTICE is wanted to the above Business.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 29, 1773.

STRAYED or STOLEN, a BAY HORSE about fourteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and both hind Feet white. Whoever brings him to the Printer shall have 40 s. Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, last *October*, an *English* Convict Servant, named JOSEPH LLOYD, by Trade a Ship Carpenter and Joiner, but understands little of his Business, about twenty one Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a little round shouldered, short light brown Hair, has had the Smallpox favourably, the Pits being few, broad, and shallow. Took with him a *German* Oznabrigs Frock and Waistcoat, a Shirt, two Pair of long Breeches, a white Shirt of Irish Linnen, a Frock of blue Fearnought with plain white Metal Buttons, a black and white *Virginia* Cloth Waistcoat Kersey wove, and a Pair of black Cloth Breeches. THREE POUNDS Reward will be paid for delivering him to me at *Moratico*, in *Lancaster* County, and a Proportion for securing him in Jail, and giving timely Notice thereof, besides what the Law allows. Masters of Vessels are hereby forwarned from carrying him out of the Colony, nor detain him on Board any Vessel.

(4) RAWLEIGH DOWNMAN.

AS I intend to move down the Country in a few Years, I would sell, at almost any Credit (the Purchaser giving Bond and Security) fifty Acres of Land in *Bedford* County, near the Town of *New London*, and one Acre and a Half of Land in the said Town, with very good Buildings and other Improvements hereon. I do not immediately intend to quit my Practice of the Law in the Courts I now attend, but continue to accept of Business, and pay all the Attention I am capable to the Interest of my Employers. I propose, before I move, to give publick Notice, and to finish every Cause put into my Care, after which I shall undertake no more Business.

(4) JOHN AYLETT.

For SALE *in the Town of* Richmond, *on the Main Street*,

A LARGE well finished STORE HOUSE, WHEAT HOUSE, LUMBER HOUSE, KITCHEN, and STABLE, with one Acre of LAND enclosed; there are good Brick Cellars below the Store, and Wheat House the whole Extent. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, in *Manchester*,

(6) JAMES LYLE.

To be SOLD, *and Possession given in* February *next, or sooner, if required*,

THE FURNACE situated in the Township of *Salisbury*, and Province of *Connecticut*, *New England*, having been lately rebuilt on the most approved Plan, all the Conveniencies about the same being either new or in good Repair, together with all the Utensils, and a compleat Set of Patterns for hollow Ware and other Castings; the sole Property of a Piece of Water from which the Furnace is supplied, the Area measuring 600 Acres; a Mansion House most agreeably situated, consisting of four Rooms on a Floor, a good Garden, and other Conveniencies; two other Houses for Workmen, a Store completely fitted for *English* and *West India* Goods and Provisions, a Compting House, &c. a large Barn, with Stabling for Horses and Oxen. Also a Property in the Bed of Iron Ore in said *Salisbury*, known by the *Ore Grant*, with an exclusive Right of digging, raising, and carrying away Ore from another Bed called *Cherfield's Ore Bed*, and the Right of Soil in a Piece of Land joining west on the *Ore* Grant, which contains Iron Ore. These Beds all lie within two Miles of the Furnace, the Roads good. Also 753 Acres of Land, 300 of which are under Improvement, and the Whole well watered. The Premises are situated in a healthy, fruitful, and pleasant Country, on the high Road from *Hartford* to *Hudson's* River and *Albany*, distant about thirty Miles from the River. The Quality of the Iron made from the above Ore is well known, both in *England* and *America*, to be equal to any made on this Continent. The Quantity of Ore, which lies near the Surface, appears inexhaustible, the Country round is well supplied with Wood for Coal, and the regular Supply of Water at all Seasons (without Danger from Floods) admits of the Furnace being in Blast all the Year. The Iron is excellent for Potash Kettles, Sugar Boilers for the *West Indies*, and military Stores. The Furnace not taking all the Water, any additional Works might be erected, with great Convenience, and small Expense. The rapid Settlement of an extensive Country, to the North and North West, must daily increase the Demand for every Article usually cast at a Furnace. An extensive Trade may be introduced in *English* and *West India* Goods, out of which the Works might be supplied with Stock and Provisions, and carried on with more Profit than such Business can be in a Country where there are few Inhabitants.

Also to be SOLD, a complete DOUBLE FORGE, with four Fires and two Hammers, now at Work, together with all necessary Utensils, situated in *Colebrook*, *Connecticut*, near the Road from *Hartford* to the Furnace, built in 1772, after the best Model, with a good Stream and Head of Water, and in Case of Need (in very dry Seasons) the Privilege of a Pond of Water five Miles in Length, for supplying of said Forge. The like Caution is observed to prevent the Business being retarded in Winter, by having the Wheels under Cover, with large Iron Stoves, and Canals cut to take the Surplus Water. Adjacent to the Forge there is a Dwelling-House with four Rooms on a Floor, a Store and Cellar, four Houses for Workmen, a Barn, Coal House, Iron House, and Blacksmith's Shop, all built in 1773; also a Saw Mill and Dwelling-House at a small Distance from the Forge, with good Situations for erecting other Works on the same Stream, together with 289 Acres of Land round the Forge and Sawmill, about fifty of which are under Improvement. The Forge is situated in the Centre of a large Tract of Wood Land, surrounded with a cultivated Country, which is in Want of Bar Iron; there being very little refined Bar Iron manufactured in *Connecticut*, and the Consumption considerable. This Estate, joined with that at *Salisbury*, is capable of many Improvements. For farther Particulars apply to Mr. *Charles Starkh* Merchant in *Philadelphia*, Mr. *Peter Vanderveort* Merchant in *New York*, Mr. *James Holmes* at the Furnace, Mr. *Jacob Ogden* at the Forge, or Captain *William Tiley* in *Hartford*. (tf)

To be SOLD *at* Cumberland *Courthouse, on* Monday *the* 24th *of* January, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Mr.* Joseph Calland *to* Robert Watters, *Esq; of* Whitehaven,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND in the aforesaid County, known by the Name of the *Long Ordinary*, containing about 800 Acres. The Land is well timbered, very level, the Soil good, and the Plantation in fine Order, with cleared Land sufficient to work six or eight Hands to Advantage. There are upon it two complete Sets of new Buildings, commodious for two Families. One Set of the Buildings is upon the main Road, and are very profitably employed as a Tavern, having a large House with three Brick Chimnies, Kitchen, and other out Outhouses; also a new Storehouse, with a Lodging Room and Counting House. The Tavern has generally rented for 50 l. a Year, exclusive of the Storehouse. The other Buildings are at a small Distance from the Tavern, very well finished, and convenient for a private Family.——At the same Time will be sold sundry likely SLAVES.—One Half the Purchase Money to be paid when a Conveyance is executed for the Land, and a reasonable Credit will be allowed for the Remainder. Immediate Possession will be given of the Tavern and the Houses on the Road, with the Plantation. The other Houses will be given up next Fall.

(7) EILBECK, ROSS, & Company.

For SALE, *the* LOT *and* HOUSES *near* Cabin Point *Warehouses, at present possessed by the Subscriber.*

THE Lot consists of four Acres well enclosed, a good Dwellinghouse with all necessary Outhouses, a Storehouse, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houses, all at present in very good Repair.

A TRACT of LAND in *Surry*, about six Miles from *Cabin Point*, containing 335 Acres, on which there is a Dwellinghouse, a small Apple and Peach Orchard, and a Quantity of very good Pine Timber.

Another TRACT in *Brunswick*, containing 355 Acres, known by the Name of *Smokey Ordinary*, with a good Dwellinghouse, necessary Houses, a Storehouse, Counting Room, and Lumber House, all lately built, and well adapted for either a Merchant or a Tavern Keeper. For Terms apply to *Thomas Simmons*, in *Brunswick*, or to

(tf) JAMES BUCHANAN.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a *Mulatto* Man named ABEL, about forty Years old, near six Feet high, has lost several of his Teeth, large Eyebrows, a Scar or two on some Part of his Face, occasioned by a Brick thrown at him by a Negro, is very apt to stroke his Hand over his Chin, and plays on the Violin. He is well known as a Pilot for *York* River and the *Bay*. As I have whipped him twice for his bad Behaviour, I believe Scars may be seen upon his Body. He can write so as to be understood, and once wrote a Pass for a Negro belonging to the Honourable Colonel *Corbin*, wherein he said the Fellow had served his Time honestly and truly. He has been to *England*, but the Captain he went with took Care to bring him back, and since his Return from that Country is very fond of Liquor. He is gone off in a Boat with two Masts, Schooner rigged, once a Pilot Boat, but now the Property of the *Magdalen* Schooner of War, and was seen, I am told, fifty or sixty Leagues to the southward of Cape *Henry*, from which it is expected he intends for one of the *Carolinas*. He is a very great Rogue, and is so instructed by several Persons not far from *Wormsley's* Creek, *York* River; one of whom, he told me, said I was not worthy to be his Master. He had some Cash of my Son's, and an Order drawn by Captain *Punderson* on *Richard Corbin*, Esq; payable to *Ralph G. Meredith*, or myself. A white Lad went off with him, whom I cannot describe, never having seen him to my Knowledge. Whoever secures said Servant, so that I get him again, shall have the above Reward.

(tf) SAMUEL MEREDITH, Senior.

KING & QUEEN, *November* 16, 1773.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOTS, in the Town of *York*, where the Subscriber now lives. The Dwelling-House is a very commodious One, with four Rooms above and four below, a very large Brick Store-House, a large and well cultivated Garden, Stables, Kitchen, Wash House, &c. in good Repair. Also about one Hundred Acres of cleared high Land, and about sixteen Acres of exceeding good Meadow, making together a very square compact Parcel of Land, and will make a convenient little Farm for any Gentleman residing here, as it does not exceed two Miles and a Half from Town. For Terms inquire of

(tf) JACQUELIN AMBLER.

NEWMARKET (*Caroline*) *December* 1, 1773.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the latter End of *October* 1772, a likely Mulatto Man named RANDOLPH, about thirty Years of Age, and five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he had on, when he went away, a Suit of Green, with red Livery. As he has many Acquaintances about *Williamsburg*, it is probable he is lurking about that Place. Whoever delivers the said Slave to me shall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) ROBERT BAYLOR.

For SALE, *at our Store in* Norfolk,

OSNABRUGS, SADLERY, low priced HATS and CHECKS in assorted Packages, *Cadiz* SALT, *Barbados* and *Grenada* RUM, *Barbados* SPIRIT, choice *Lisbon* WINE in Quarter Casks, *Madeira* WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, of Sterling, *New York*, and *Virginia* Quality, COFFEE, GINGER, PIMENTA, *Muscovado* SUGAR, LOGWOOD, EARTHEN WARE, and *European* made CORDAGE.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

N. B. Our Brig *Essex*, Captain *Solomon Edes*, will sail for *Madeira* in fourteen Days, and return directly to *Norfolk*. Any of our Friends, or those connected with the House of Messr. *Lamar, Hill, Bissett*, and Company, will oblige us by their Orders for Wines by her.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Colegne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 200 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, SEPARATELY *or* TOGETHER,

TWO TRACTS of LAND. One lies in *Albemarle* County, on *Hardware* River, about five Miles from the great River, containing 370 Acres, 200 of which are the best Kind of low Grounds, and situated so as always to have the best Range for Stock of any Land between the Capes and Little Mountains.

The other Tract lies in *Goochland* County, on *Lickinghole* Creek, near the *Three Notched* Road, and contains 700 Acres. The high Land is equal to any in these Parts, fine for Tobacco and Wheat, or any Kind of Grain or Meadow. About 200 Acres are cleared, now under good Fences, laid off in three Fields, and in fine Order to work about ten Hands to great Advantage. The Improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smokehouse, a Dairy, four good Tobacco Houses, with Negro Quarters, and other convenient Buildings, also a fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Place is pleasantly situated, has fine Water, is as healthy as any Part of the Colony, and is convenient to Church or *Providence* Meetinghouse, and several Mills, besides one on the Land turned by a Spring Branch to grind for three or four Families the whole Year, and is not in the least unhealthy, as the Water may be ground off every Day. Credit will be given for Part of both Tracts. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Mitchell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to the Subscriber, who will show the Land,

(tf) WILLIAM PRYOR.

GOOCHLAND, *November* 1773. 3.

To be RENTED *for a Life, or Term of Years, as may be agreed upon, or the Interest of my* LEASE *to be* SOLD,

HOG ISLAND FERRY and ORDINARY, to which there is a fine Plantation, in excellent Order. For the Crop of Wheat now growing thereon I will oblige myself to allow to a Purchaser one Hundred Pounds; but if I lease the Place, I shall reserve the Crop to myself. As much Money as I have received in twenty Days by the Ferry and Ordinary will satisfy me for the annual Rent of the Whole.

(tf) H. U. ST. GEORGE.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Hundred and fifty Acres of LAND in the County of *Charles City*, with a convenient Dwellinghouse and other Improvements. Two Hundred and twenty Acres, in the same County, pleasantly situated on *James* River.

Two Thousand five Hundred and twenty Acres in the County of *Cumberland*, commonly known by the Name of *Saint James's*.

And one Thousand four Hundred and twenty one Acres in the Counties of *Goochland* and *Cumberland*, on both Sides of *James* River, opposite to *Elk* Island.

The above TRACTS of LAND were of the Estate of the late *John Waylis*, deceased, devised to the Subscribers, and are now offered for Sale. Persons disposed to purchase may be informed of the Terms, on Application to any one of the Subscribers; and the Times of Payment will be made easy, on giving Bond and Security to

(tf) THOMAS JEFFERSON
FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the Will of their Testator, the late Honourable *William Nelson*, desire that all Persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy Payments as possible. Those who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately discharge the Balances, are desired to give their Bonds. This Request is the more necessary, as most of the Legacies bequeathed by the Testator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes shall be placed out at Interest upon undoubted Securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any Demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
(tf) HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thousand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittsylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Rose* of *Amherst*, who will treat with any Person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal Title.

(tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

CAROLINE, *May* 1, 1773.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3 *s.* the first Week, and 2 *s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.